

Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXIX, NO. 63.

HONOLULU, H. T., FRIDAY, AUGUST 5, 1904—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2613.

PORT ARTHUR EXPECTED TO FALL AT ALMOST ANY HOUR

CANNONADED BY SIEGE GUNS

Fleet May Be Compelled to Leave Port.

St. Petersburg Fears Conditions in the North.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

TOKIO, Aug. 5.—The fall of Port Arthur is hourly expected. It is believed that the Japanese siege batteries have made the harbor so untenable that the Russian fleet will be driven out to do battle with Togo.

FEARS AT ST. PETERSBURG.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 5.—A battle is reported north of Haicheng. It is feared that General Nodzu has cut the communications of Stakelberg and Zaroabaeff who command the Russian forces to the southward.

HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD.

NEWCHWANG, Aug. 5.—Marshal Oyama and Gen. Kodama, chief of the Japanese General Staff have established their headquarters in the field.

JAPANESE GET HAICHENG.

TOKIO, Aug. 5.—The Japanese have occupied Haicheng.

SURVIVORS OF A TRANSPORT.

CHEFOO, Aug. 5.—Twenty-one survivors of the Hipsang, a steamer sunk by the Russians on July 19, have arrived here.

GERMANY SNUBS RUSSIA.

BERLIN, Aug. 5.—Germany has refused Russia permission to pass the Baltic fleet through the Kaiser Wilhelm canal. The Government is investigating the Thea case.

By going through the Kaiser Wilhelm ship canal from the Baltic sea to the North Sea the Russian squadron would save about 700 miles travelling. Without having the use of the canal the Russians must leave the Baltic by rounding the eastern and northern shore of Denmark.

TROUBLE BREWING.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—Five Russian warships will leave the Black Sea to cruise in the Red Sea.

JAPANESE CAPTURE GUNS.

TOKIO, Aug. 3.—The Japanese captured six guns at Simoucheng. Their casualties were 400. The Russian losses were heavier. Gen. Kuroki's losses on Saturday and Sunday were 972.

RUSSIA BUYING TRANSPORTS.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 3.—Russia is buying transports here.

GLOOM IN ST. PETERSBURG.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 3.—Gloom prevails in the war of fire. Kropatkin wires that he has retired towards Saimatze and Liaoang.

NO MORE CONTRABAND FREIGHT.

VANCOUVER, Aug. 3.—The Canadian Pacific announces that its steamers will accept no contraband freight for Japan.

TOKIO, Aug. 2.—General Kuroki has defeated the Russians at Yushikizu, Yangse pass.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 2.—The Japanese have occupied Ik-havuen, Yangse pass.

TOKIO, Aug. 2.—The Japanese forces have captured Shantakow, one of the important points in the defenses of Port Arthur.

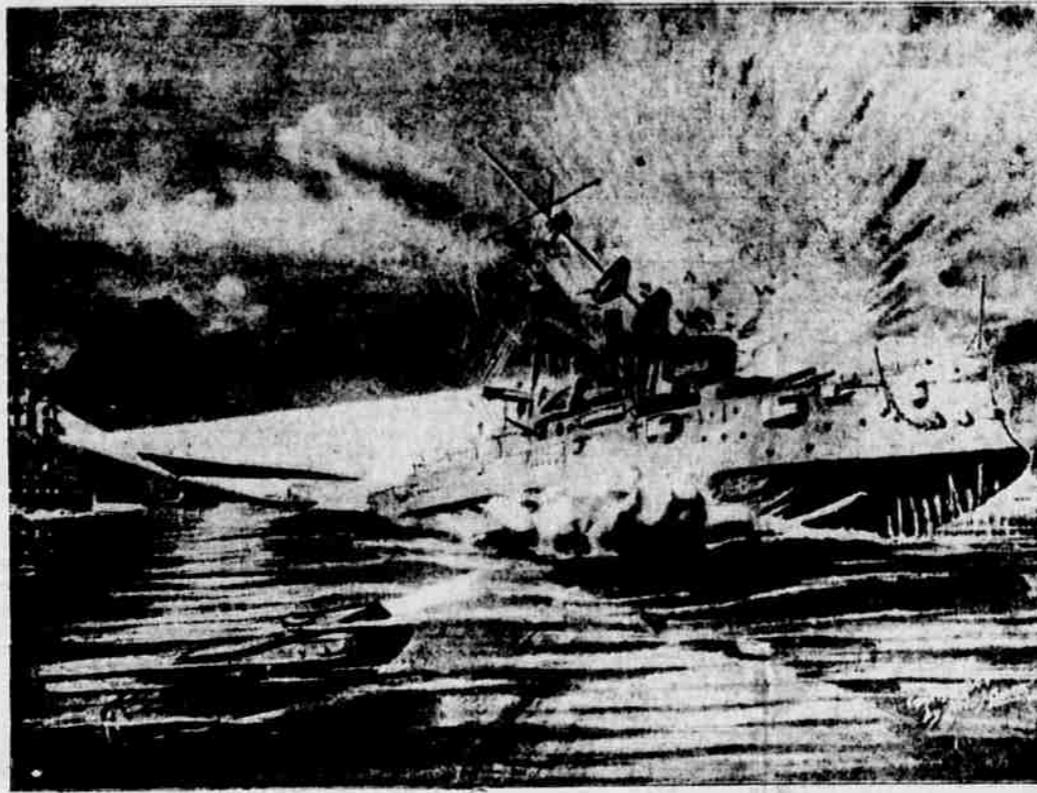
CHERBOURG, Aug. 2.—Six Russian cruisers are expected here, where they will be supplied with coal.

VLADIVOSTOK, Aug. 2.—The returning Russian squadron reports the sinking of the German steamer during its raid along the Japan coast. The officers of the squadron state that the steamer Knight Commander was sunk because the vessel did not have sufficient coal to carry her to port.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—It is reported that the Japanese found \$25,000 in an abandoned Russian camp.

PREPARING WINTER QUARTERS.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 4.—Gen. Kropatkin has ordered the removal of useless civilians from Harbin so as to increase the winter accommodations for troops.



THE ASSASSIN OF THE SEA: THE TORPEDO IN MODERN NAVAL WARFARE.

DR. COOPER'S REPORT OF HIS DUAL MISSION

As Delegate to Federal Health Conference and American Medical Association ... Attends Republican Convention and Visits President Roosevelt.

Below is the report of Dr. Charles B. Cooper, on the Annual Conference of the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service of the United States with State and Territorial Boards of Health, quarantine authorities and State health officers, held at Washington, D. C., also on the Annual Meeting of the American Medical Association, held at Atlantic City, N. J., to the former of which he was the delegate of the Government and Board of Health of Hawaii, and to the latter the delegate of the Hawaiian Medical Association. The printed exhibits contained in the report are for the most part omitted here. Dr. Cooper read the report at the meeting of the Board of Health on Wednesday.

Indiana—Dr. J. N. Hurty. Iowa—Dr. F. W. Powers. Louisiana—Dr. Edmund Souchon. Maryland—Dr. Jno. S. Fulton. Michigan—Dr. H. B. Baker. Minnesota—Dr. H. M. Bracken. Montana—Dr. T. D. Tuttle. New Jersey—Dr. Henry Mitchell. North Carolina—Dr. Richard H. Lewis. North Dakota—Dr. H. H. Healey. Pennsylvania—Dr. Benjamin Lee. Rhode Island—Dr. Gardener T. Swarts. Texas—Dr. George B. Tabor. Utah—Dr. F. S. Bascom. Vermont—Dr. C. S. Caverley. The Surgeon-General's private secretary, Mr. A. J. McElhone, acted as secretary of the conference.

DOUBLE CONFERENCE.

Both conferences were held at the New Willard hotel. The second annual conference of the State health authorities with the United States Public Health and Marine Hospital Service was presided over by Sur. Gen. Walter Wyman, and the nineteenth annual conference of State and provincial boards

of health of North America by Dr. J. N. Hurty of Indianapolis, Secretary of the State Board of Health of Indiana, lasting from 10 o'clock in the morning until nearly 11 o'clock in the evening.

Sur. Gen. Wyman in calling the conference to order said the first conference held last June had effected a permanent organization and called attention to the Committee appointed at that time which would be expected to keep up the work of co-operation all over the country.

The past year, while a very busy one, had past year, while a very busy one, had developed anything of such great or pressing importance as to call for special attention at this conference. However it was called in accordance with the aforesaid act of July 1, 1902.

Referring to his visit to Mexico in January, at the request of the health authorities of Texas and Louisiana, he said the Mexican authorities had promised every aid in the work of suppressing yellow fever.

He also alluded to the hygienic laboratory of the service to which had been added two new divisions, namely, pharmacology and zoology, a division of chemistry being now forming.

THE COMMITTEES.

The Surgeon General then introduced Assistant Surg. Gen. H. D. Gedding, who read the Committee membership as follows:

Scientific research and sanitation—William H. Welch, William C. Woodward and U. O. B. Wingate. Prevention and spread of epidemic diseases—N. K. Foster, Edmund Souchon and J. N. Hurty. Morbidity and mortality statistics—Henry B. Baker, Gardner T. Swarts and H. M. Bracken. State legislation—Benjamin Lee, C. O. Probst and Irving A. Watson; New Hampshire Education—C. A. Lindsley, Paulas A. Irving and J. A. Albright.

Special committee on diseases: Cholera—Samuel W. Abbott, Daniel Lewis and Andrew C. Smith. Yellow Fever—J. Y. Porter, J. F. Hunter, G. R. Tabor, Wm. H. Saunders and T. Grange Simons. Plague—F. P. Westbrooke, J. S. Fulton and Andrew C. Smith. Smallpox—H. Mitchell, G. E. Young, S. N. Myers, T. B. Beatty and J. U. McCormack. Tuberculosis—C. E. Cooper, Colorado, and W. G. Hope. Leprosy—J. C. Nolte, C. B. Cooper, Honolulu, and J. F. Smith, Porto Rico. Typhoid Fever—Wm. C. Woodward, J. A. Egan, S. W. Abbott, J. N. Hurty and J. S. Fulton.

ADDRESS ON PLAGUE.

He was especially interested in the reports of Dr. Foster of California on bubonic plague. He said the disease had been practically eradicated from the Pacific Coast, and explained the methods by which it had been exterminated, saving the shacks in Chinatown where it bred most productively had been destroyed. He advocated thorough disinfection of incoming vessels by a system which would prevent the rats leaving during the disinfecting process and in which sulphur would be used; also thorough sanitation of the location frequented by Chinese and low class immigrants, the disease seldom being found elsewhere.

Gen. Wyman explained regarding Dr. Foster's suggestion as to international agreement for prevention of rats being carried by vessels, thus disseminating the plague germs throughout the world, that he had been for some time endeavoring to bring such a plan into effect and hoped to accomplish that end.

VARIOUS REPORTS.

Dr. C. E. Cooper of Colorado (who passed through here as Surgeon in the Colorado regiment when that regiment passed through on their way to Manila) on the outbreak of the Spanish-American War and who recalled our former meeting at a lunch given the officers by our Na-

(Continued on page 6)

THE TROUBLES OF HAYTI.

PORT AU PRINCE, Aug. 5.—The disorders continue. Americans have taken refuge in the legation. General Nord has promised to protect all foreigners.

THE CHICAGO STRIKE.

CHICAGO, Aug. 5.—The packers claim that 2900 men are now employed.

YACHTING PARTY DROWNED.

HALIFAX, Aug. 5.—A sailboat containing seven Americans capsized off Digby and all were drowned.

A CONVENTION ROW.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Aug. 5.—There was a riot last night in a local Democratic convention. The police clubbed fifty men.

CHAMBERLAIN'S CAMPAIGN.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—Mr. Chamberlain reopened his tariff campaign last night with an address in Nottinghamshire.

AUSTRALIAN STATESMAN DEAD.

SYDNEY, Aug. 5.—Ex-Premier Gibbs is dead.

SHAWMUT SAFE.

BOSTON, Aug. 4.—The Shawmut has reached Yokohama.

WHITEHOUSE GIVES FAIR TERMS TO CITIZEN LABOR

Citizen labor has now full sway for the Kukauau-Ookala road contract. L. M. Whitehouse, contractor for the work, has dismissed his Japanese foreman who had given him great satisfaction for several years. In a letter to August Humburg, his attorney in fact, Mr. Whitehouse asks him to engage a competent white man as foreman in place of the Japanese.

Mr. Whitehouse also instructed his agent to announce that he is prepared to employ citizens on the road at the rate of \$1.25 a day, each day to be of eight hours. The advertisement in the Hilo papers for citizen labor is ordered to be changed so as to state the foregoing terms. It was complained in a Hilo paper that the offer of "pick and shovel" work to citizens did not state the rate of wages.

Acting Governor Atkinson is gratified at the outcome of his stand for citizen labor in this instance when the matter was brought to his attention through the Republican organization on the island of Hawaii.

COMPOSITION OF CONFERENCE

California—Dr. N. K. Foster. Colorado—Dr. C. E. Cooper. Connecticut—Dr. C. A. Lindsley. Delaware—Dr. F. W. Powers. District of Columbia—Dr. Wm. C. Fowles. Florida—Dr. J. Y. Porter. Hawaii—Dr. Charles B. Cooper.

OLONA FIBER FOR FISH LINE

Island Product is Tested By Experts.

(Mail Special to the Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 21.—A careful investigation has been made by the Bureau of Plant Industry at the Department of Agriculture as to whether olona fiber can be worked by the machinery in use in any of our American spinning mills. One of the objects was, if possible, to show that this fiber could be made into fishing line. Some weeks ago Mr. Charles Clark took several samples of this fiber to the Bureau of Plant Industry. Mr. Lyster H. Dewey, the botanist in charge of fiber plants, has made inquiry in several quarters.

"I took samples of the fiber, personally, to the Barbour Flax Manufacturing Company, at Paterson, N. J., to the Travers Bros. Twine Company, in New York City, and to the Lawrence Cordage Works, also of New York." Mr. Dewey writes to Mr. Clark in reporting the results of his investigation. "The Lawrence Cordage people stated that they would be unable to prepare the fiber and spin it on their machinery. They make hard fiber twines and cordage. Travers Bros. make a large variety of twine cordage from various kinds of soft fiber, chiefly jute and American, Russian and Asiatic hemp, as well as manila and sisal rope and binder twine. Mr. Travers told me that by having the fiber hauled, so as to produce the ribbons to a fibrous condition, it could probably be spun upon their machinery, but he thought it doubtful whether it could be made into a satisfactory twine by any machines that he knew of.

"I then sent samples to nine different manufacturing companies, forwarding them with a letter. I have received replies from all except one of these companies. I regret that they give little encouragement as to the possibility of working the fiber on any machinery now used in American twine and cordage mills."

In his letter forwarding the samples, Mr. Dewey explained that olona fiber is produced only in Hawaii, that in former years it was extensively used by the natives there for fishing lines and other cordage and that it was much sought after by whalers, for harpoon lines. Mr. Dewey also explained that olona is very strong and light and resists the injurious action of salt water. He stated further that if it could be worked on machinery, steps would be taken to produce it in commercial quantities.

Copies of the letters received from manufacturers have been forwarded to Honolulu. One of these letters from the Edwin H. Fitter Company, of Philadelphia, says:

"Our machinery is intended for long tiered hemp, anywhere from three to ten feet, and the hemp, to work successfully, should all be properly cleaned and in a fibrous condition. On examining your sample we find the length satisfactory, the strength excellent, but the hemp is of a ribbon character and not fibrous; and never having tried to use hemp in that condition we are unable to say what the result would be, should we run it through our machinery, but for fine work we fear it would be so lumpy and uneven that it would not be a merchantable article. If at any time you should have 300 or 400 pounds and would like us to experiment and report the results, we should be very glad to do so."

The Ashaway Line & Twine Company, of Ashaway, R. I., suggested that samples be forwarded to some linen thread manufacturers. "We think," said an official of that company, "that they could put this fiber through a similar process as they do flax and reduce it to a fine thread, in which shape we could twist same into fishing lines of any desired diameter."

The A. H. Hart Co., of New York, wrote: "This fiber is a member of the hard fiber family, and we are of the opinion it can not be successfully worked on soft fiber machinery, but it can probably be spun to the desired size by hand spinning, or to cordage by manufacturers of hard fiber."

LISIANSKI ISLAND.

The report of Capt. O. C. Hamlet, who commanded the revenue cutter *Thetis* on her expedition to the island of Lisianski, where seventy-seven Japanese subjects were taken off and carried to Honolulu, has reached Capt. C. F. Shoemaker, chief of the revenue cutter division of the Treasury Department, and turned over to the State Department. The documents have been scanned by Secretary Bay but thus far nothing has been made public concerning the Department's program, further than that the report is not considered of very great importance. It is hinted that no further action will be taken.

The Department has made public the text of Capt. Hamlet's report proper but there are other documents with it, which are withheld. These are understood to be records of a sort of court held aboard the *Thetis* to establish the status of the Japanese and their object in hunting birds on the island.

C. W. H. Michael, chief clerk of the Department, was asked today what the attitude of the Department would probably be towards any one seeking to secure the bird skins and other property, which the Japs left on the island.

"This property," he replied, "is probably of very little value, not enough to warrant a ship going there to bring it away. The Japanese were very glad to get away from the island. That seems to be the end of it."

However, notwithstanding Col. Michael's statement, it is known that the government here is very cautious about taking any step at this time that would be annoying to the Japanese authori-

WILDER MAY BE CHOICE

Democrats May Want Him for the Delegate.

A. A. Wilder, the well known attorney, is the man whom the island Democrats may select as their nominee for Delegate to Congress. He is said to have the lead in the race for the nomination, although Mr. Wilder has never made any effort to have his name considered.

Other men mentioned are S. M. Damon and W. A. Kinney, but it is said by those who are on the inside of Democratic conferences that the young attorney has the best chance.

Arthur Wilder is a member of the law firm of Robertson & Wilder and has been a prominent member of the bar of Honolulu for a number of years. His partner, Mr. Robertson, is Republican and the Republican National Committee man for Hawaii. It is possible that Mr. Robertson may be called upon to manage the campaign in Hawaii this year. With Mr. Wilder in the field as Democratic nominee for delegate to Congress, and Mr. Robertson managing the Republican campaign, the firm will be well represented in politics.

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The matter will probably be the subject of some future negotiations but there is apparently no intention of pressing these negotiations. Capt. Hamlet's report and confidential documents will remain in the files of the State Department for the present.

THE NEW BARRACKS.

There is little news from the Washington end about government structures to be erected in Honolulu or near by. Assistant Quartermaster General George C. Ruhlen, who has immediate supervision over the construction of army barracks, said today:

"Capt. Humphrey was detailed to Honolulu with instructions to survey the ground for a site for the new army barracks there and also to ascertain

what sort of material is best adapted to the climate. We have not yet received his map. I suppose the barracks will, without doubt, be of wood.

That is the most available material. Naturally, the construction of barracks, now contemplated for northern climates, where we can work only a portion of the year, will be given attention by this office, in advance of the plans for the Honolulu barracks.

In Hawaii building operations can be prosecuted all the year round. I should think it would be two or three months before the work at Honolulu could be actively begun."

THE IMMIGRANT STATION.

Mr. Charles E. Kemper, chief executive officer of the Supervising Architect's office of the Treasury Department, was asked today what progress was being made with the immigrant station at Honolulu. The bids were to be opened in Honolulu July 15," said he. "We have heard nothing from them lately but I expect the bids will be forwarded to us by the first mail, after they were opened. Accordingly the bids should reach us shortly after August 1. We shall give all necessary authority to hasten the work of construction as much as can be reasonably done, if any of the bids prove satisfactory to the Department."

HAWAIIAN COINS.

The Treasury Department officials say that a good many of the Hawaiian silver coins are still outstanding. Examiner Robert E. Preston, of the division of the mint, stated today that the total amount of the old silver coins, presented for redemption up to July 1 of this year, was \$919,192.75. Of this sum \$34,192.75 has come in since January 1 last, the date fixed by law as the limit for receiving the coins. One consignment of \$10,000 was received March 29 last.

The government continues to receive the coins and to give legal tender money in exchange for them," said Mr. Preston today, "although the date for so doing has expired. I suppose that plan will be continued. It will be seen that there is about \$80,000 the silver still outstanding. No one can tell how long it will take to get this sum back. Neither can it be told how much of it has been melted down and used for various purposes."

Mr. Preston was asked how much the federal government had profited by the exchange of the Hawaiian coins for standard coins of the United States government. He replied that the seigniorage was approximately \$20,000. This sum, gained from the Hawaiian dollars, which yielded about seven percent more silver than necessary for the American subsidiary coins, would considerably exceed the cost of melting the silver down and striking the new coins at the mint. No separate account, however, is kept of the cost of the work at the mint.

The Secretary of State has advised the Department of Commerce officially of a decree by the Republic of Panama that a duty of eight pesos per quintal (\$3.22 per 220 pounds) will be imposed on all coffee imported for consumption in that republic. The decree was dated May 5 and goes into effect ninety days after it was promulgated.

ERNEST G. WALKER.

EVERY COMMUNITY has been benefitted by the introduction of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy into this country. There is scarcely a neighborhood but that someone can be found whose life has been saved by its use. It is the best known medicine for all forms of stomach and bowel troubles. It never fails to give immediate relief and can always be depended upon. For sale by Dr. B. B. Smith & Co., Wholesale Agents.

JUDGE HARDY ON KAUAI'S ILLICIT LIQUOR TRADE

LIHUE, Aug. 1.—Judge Hardy, in his charge to the Grand Jury, severely scored the illicit sale of liquor in the Red Light island. He said:

Our laws are based upon the fact of our social relations: that we live among our fellowmen—have to do with them; are of necessity mutually dependent; that it is impossible for us to stand apart as separate units, and refuse to have intercourse with our fellows.

We begin life utterly dependent. We grow up to mature years by the help of others, we enter upon active life, and every movement brings us into contact with other lives. Our physical wants are largely met by their activities, and we reciprocally affect them.

Our moral nature is exercised and developed, and trained and established by the humanity around us. Sympathy, kindness, helpfulness, all humane qualities, grow because they take hold upon those with whom we are in daily intercourse. And so potent is human fellowship, that even when perverted and injurious, it fails not of its evil effect. "He that walketh with wise men shall be wise but the companion of fools shall be destroyed." He who formed mankind to live in social relations, and made these not only the outward conditions, but the necessary means of developing a true manhood, has implanted in our deepest consciousness the sense of right and wrong, and it is by this divinely given intuition, that we are to be governed, if we are to attain the true end of life. But because there could be no scope for the exercise of conscience, no right or wrong in human conduct, no responsibility unless the man were a free agent, we have the power to darken counsel, to disobey the teaching of the monitor within, and to take and to follow the downward road to ruin.

But the evil must not be permitted to prey upon the good, to stand in the way of the progress of the race towards its true ideals. And therefore has the Divine Governor of the world ordained human government and put the power of the sword into the hands of the magistrate.

As I have said on former occasions, our Courts are the vantage battle ground where we may meet and overcome the enemies of the right, where retributive justice may await the evil doer, where the loyal and the innocent may find protection.

I would not assert or imply that the repression of crime is the only important duty of the Government.

The State, as an organized body, having complete and ultimate control in all civil matters, has the widest field for its beneficial activity. Its power of usefulness is great beyond comparison.

And the Government that would shut out from its subjects the increasing light of advancing civilization, and deny their aspiration for better life, must go down before the predestined, the inevitable uplift of the race, the coming of the Divine Kingdom upon earth. As we have seen the range of law covers all our civil relations. Its directing and repressive force is exerted not alone upon acts criminal in their nature, which our moral sense intuitively perceives to be wrong, but it also includes a multitude of things forbidden, and of other things commanded to be done, all of which the experience that brings wisdom has found to be needful. Such as fiscal law relating to revenue for the support of the state, and including duties on imports, taxes of personal and real property, licenses, etc. Violation of these statutes are punished with more or less severity, in various ways, chiefly by fines or forfeitures.

In this connection, Gentleman, I desire to direct your attention to the unlawful sale of intoxicating liquors, a breach of the law, it is to be feared that is far too common throughout the Territory.

I was much impressed with this harmful state of things on reading the Liquor License statistics of 1903 given out by the Territorial Treasurer in comparison with those furnished by the U. S. Collector.

The late Treasurer gave the whole number of licenses, wholesale and retail for 1903 as 142. The U. S. Collector for the same year, 1903, reported the number of wholesale and retail liquor dealers as 582, showing a difference of 440, that being the number of places where liquor was sold in violation of Territorial law.

How many of the crimes of violence, homicides and serious assaults, that are becoming alarmingly frequent, arise from this prolific source of evil? What an amount of degradation and injury to those who commit such acts under the maddening influence of intoxicating liquor! What a terrible—what an intolerable infliction upon the innocent victims!

Think of the physical and moral devasions proceeding from these places of unguarded, unrestrained traffic in liquor!

The men who carry on this unlawful business have shown their lawless disposition in so doing, and it is too much to expect that they would regard the welfare of their customers, or their suffering families or the peace of the neighborhood.

The sale of intoxicating drink even in well regulated saloons is unlike the sale of the necessities of life, or of ordinary commodities, in the usual course of trade.

The law-making power has recognized—has been obliged to recognize—the need of surrounding the liquor saloon with careful and stringent restrictions. These are prescribed in the license and for any violation of them, if a first offense, the licensee shall be fined \$200 and for a second offense he shall be fined \$500 and forfeit his license and be liable upon his \$1,000 bond. The time, place, quantity and manner of sale are prescribed. No sale is allowed to minors, or women, or to any person habitually intemperate. The law makes provision in behalf of husband, wife, child, parent, guardian, employer, or other person injured in person, property, or means of support by an intoxicated person, or in consequence of the intoxication of any person, or being himself or herself intoxicated, shall be injured in consequence of such intoxication. All persons so named shall have a right of action, in his or her name against any licensed dealer, who by selling or giving intoxicating liquor shall have

caused the intoxication in whole or in part of such person, for all damages sustained, and for exemplary damages. And a married woman may sue and recover as if a female sole.

But what redress has a sufferer from intoxication either his own, or that of another, against the unlicensed seller?

We brand drunkenness in public, as a criminal offense, and fine the man who thus voluntarily dethrones his reason and manhood; and for a second offense he is liable to imprisonment at hard labor. The licensee is under a heavy responsibility in money not to promote drunkenness—the lawless dealer is restrained only by the fear of detection.

Now, Gentlemen, it is for you as good citizens, and in your special capacity as Grand Jurors and guardians of the public good, to investigate this matter of the unlawful sale of intoxicating liquor, in any of its unlawful forms, and to consider the facts that may be brought before you by the prosecuting officer, or that may lie within your own personal knowledge, giving your sworn evidence thereof, and if to your minds it is made clear that any persons charged with this offense are guilty, you should indict them. If on the other hand, the evidence in support of the charge is to your minds insufficient and unsatisfactory, you should ignore it. Your investigations as to this class of offenses, and so of all other offenses brought to your attention, are to be made under a profound sense of the solemn oath which you have taken.

JUDGE 5TH CIRCUIT COURT.

July 27, 1904.

CRIMINAL CASES FOR FEDERAL JURY

There will be a heavy criminal calendar for the grand and trial juries of the Federal court at the approaching term.

Besides the case of Third Engineer Kerr of the transport Buford, another case of assault upon the high seas is that

of Manuel Lucero, the Costa Rican

committed yesterday as elsewhere reported. Leaving aside what difference there may be in the degree of seriousness of injuries inflicted, Lucero's offense is a graver one according to the statutes than Kerr's. Lucero is a seaman charged with assaulting an officer, while Kerr is an officer charged with assaulting a seaman. They are held under different sections.

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AN OLDTIME GRIEVANCE

What Government Physicians Are Asked to Do.

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

With L. E. Pinkham, president, there were present at the Board of Health meeting yesterday afternoon Dr. C. B. Cooper, Dr. W. H. Mays and Assistant Attorney General W. S. Flemming. C. Charlock, secretary, and Miss Mae Weir, stenographer, were in attendance.

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SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

WALTER G. SMITH, Editor.

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FRIDAY : : : : AUGUST 5

A RESUSCITATED FRAUD.

The Pauoa steal is wriggling into life again. One of the legislators who put himself in the unfortunate attitude of supporting it, a year and a half ago, now appears in print contending that the Pauoa spring property should be bought. There is no pretence that its water is needed now that the loan bill has provided for the upper Nuuanu reservoir and the Government has bought the Kaimuki pumps to supply, among other things, the new reservoir at Diamond Head. The need of the Pauoa springs, if it ever existed, has passed away. Nevertheless the effort to work up public sentiment in favor of buying Booth's wet spot for a mere trifle of \$150,000 or \$250,000, according to the character of the Legislature, is again going forward. How large a lobby the job has seemed remains to be seen. As for an organ, the Bulletin is, or course, only too eager to help.

But it will take a callous legislature indeed to do anything for the \$250,000 Booth proposition since Booth himself, in his sworn statement to the assessor, put the value of the springs and the land around them at \$10,425. Perhaps if the Legislature offered that amount to the property no taxpayer would object; but one may be very sure that if the next Legislature "looks right" to Booth he will jack the figures up to where they were before with the applause of the boodling Bulletin and of its correspondent of the Itching palm.

But the Legislature is not chosen yet and we indulge the hope that the majority of the men whom the Republicans and Democrats elect will be of a character to give the Pauoa \$250,000. Jebs its quietus.

The "lure them on" policy of Kuropatkin is losing him all the important battles. At last accounts the Russian commander was flying north, having abandoned Stakelberg, intending, it appears, to round up at Harbin. Possibly a great stand will be made there, for Harbin is the railroad key to Vladivostok. St. Petersburg thinks that no serious attempt will be made to hold Mukden, which is a place hardly worth the trouble. It is noticeable that the French regard Kuropatkin's object the same as that of the Russian generals who lured on Napoleon and are free in saying that Harbin will prove to be another Moscow.

San Francisco trade has had a great uplift since the war became imminent. In eight months past, Japan has purchased there \$34,756,327 worth of commodities and paid for them in gold. The totals of monthly sales are given as follows:

December, 1903 \$2,442,155

January, 1904 2,545,380

February, 1904 2,446,828

March, 1904 6,157,654

April, 1904 6,599,890

May, 1904 7,377,600

June, 1904 2,795,600

July, 1904 3,551,119

Total \$43,736,327

Russia's promise not to send warships through the Dardanelles until the present Oriental conflict is over, shows that Great Britain's pressure was stronger than has been reported in the papers. Such a pledge must have come hard from the Czar, but he probably thinks that he is having trouble enough now without soliciting more. Any Russian disposition there may have been a few weeks ago to baffle the British lion has yielded, not only to the disasters of the present war, but to the arbitration treaty between Great Britain and France.

The two armored cruisers owned by the Argentine republic, sister ships of the Nissin and Kasuga, purchased in Italy by Japan, are said to have been sold to Russia by a French firm. Nothing has been heard lately of the Chilean cruisers purchased two months ago by Charles R. Flint of New York for the Japanese. It was supposed that they would come this way, en route to Yokohama, but nothing is said in the press as to their whereabouts.

The removal of the firm of Castle & Cooke to the Stangenwald block is the second one it has made in nearly fifty years. The firm began business in the old coral house back of Kawaiahae church and moved to its recent site in the sixties. Yesterday it made its way to the Stangenwald block where it is quite likely to be found, if the building lasts a half century hence.

Senator Foraker is coming here to find out the needs of Hawaii. Like most other Senators and members he could not learn from Kuhio. It is a happy augury for this Territory that, if it is to have no representation in the lower House, it may be able to share that of Ohio in the upper.

The idea of having island products consigned to the market inspector to be sold at 10 per cent commission is one that ought to get on good terms with the Government. Oahu and the other islands can come near feeding Honolulu if they are given a fair chance but the commission men won't help. As a result, thousands of dollars per month go to make business prosper in California. That money is needed here at home and ought, as far as possible, to be saved. There are places in the islands where the finest cauliflower and celery may be grown and the best of cabbages, yet we import all three of those products and we even buy eggs. Such a waste could be imposed if the Government would give the islands a chance to get their own

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JAPANESE AND PORT ARTHUR.

Drawing upon the Literary Digest and other papers which collate the opinions of others as well as some that have opinions of their own, the Kansas City Journal says:

The secrecy with which the Japanese guard their war plans is very apparent in the divergent opinions of European experts and critics about the programme at Port Arthur. In Germany it is next to the unanimous opinion that Japan cannot take Port Arthur by assault, at least without a loss so great that assault is barred from serious consideration, and, of course, a long siege is predicted. In England the military experts writing for the leading papers differ on this question. The London Times and the London Mail profess to know that the Japanese strategy board has ordered the Japanese generals in the field to take Port Arthur "without more ado." However, the Literary Digest has gathered from British military literature a number of expressions which raise a serious doubt of Japanese ability to take the Russian stronghold in that way. For example, the London Standard says:

"The question is being anxiously discussed in Japan whether the investment of Port Arthur is to take its place among the great sieges of history, or be terminated by a rapid coup de main.

The answer might, no doubt, be supplied by the Japanese general staff if that competent body chose to reveal its plans. It depends in the main on one of those terrible calculations which it is sometimes the duty of military commanders to make. What is the price, in terms of human life and suffering, of wounds and death, which it is worth while to pay for abbreviating the delay and suspense in the Liao-Tung peninsula? There may be no special reason for the Japanese to be in a hurry, since it is tolerably certain that Port Arthur cannot be relieved by land; and, as for the Baltic fleet, it cannot arrive, if it arrives at all, soon enough to be of practical service.

Nevertheless the Japs must be anxious to get rid of the entanglements of Port Arthur, so as to be relieved of all further apprehension as to the maritime position, and in order to set free their entire army for advance into Central Manchuria."

There would be a distinct feeling of disappointment if the Japanese did not gloriously carry the intrenchments of this Russian stronghold. The French experts confidently predict a sudden attack instead of a wearisome siege. This opinion is voiced by a military man writing for the Paris Gaulois as follows:

"The Japanese want to capture Port Arthur at all costs. If they have to lose 100,000 men in front of the fortress, they will do so. Such are the present plans discernible in all recent news from the front. There is nothing improbable in them, and they harmonize with the military situation as it now exists, as well as with the character of the Japanese."

There is a view of the situation not mentioned by the European experts which undoubtedly will have a strong influence in determining the Japanese course before Port Arthur. The only real losses as yet inflicted upon the Japs have been at the hands of the Russian fleet at Vladivostok. The Japanese naval force on guard before this Russian port seems unable to prevent raids. Not only have these raids been successful in sinking several Japanese ships with their loads of soldiers, but they have seriously impeded the work of the fleet of transports. It may be that the Japanese admiral on guard has plenty of force to hold the Russians in their harbor and that the successful raids have been due to his lack of vigilance, but the fact remains that the Russians have made several dashes and returned to their harbor in safety. And it cannot be otherwise than that the Japanese military staff would give much to capture and sink the Russian fleet at Port Arthur in order to have or confine the Russian flying squadron operating out of Vladivostok.

But better than all these reasons for believing that Japan intends a fierce assault upon Port Arthur is the general fighting system of the Japanese people. The siege has never had a place in Japanese tactics. In her war with China, and so far in her war with Russia, her plan has been to hurl her armies in open assault, marching live divisions over the dead ones which have partly cleared the way, caring nothing for heaps of dead and wounded, so long as more and more men are thrust to the front to gain eventual victory. And it cannot be denied that such tactics result in success no matter how much we may shrink from the horror of the slaughter. And perhaps in the long run this kind of fighting may be more merciful than the play of wit against wit and the practice of strategy. In our own civil war we were appalled by the numbers who fell in the field. But for one who fell spectacularly in assault or defense, four died from causes attributable to the long drawn out character of the struggle. Beyond doubt, if the North and the South had met each other and fought fiercely over the space of a few months until one or the other of the armies had been next to annihilated, the death list would have been less than the total of the four years' struggle.

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THE CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATE.

Hawaii has been a Territory for five years, and it has obtained nothing from Congress through the Territorial Delegate. The \$1,000,000 fire claims appropriation was secured by Hawaiian commercial bodies working through private agents sent from here. The Territorial Delegate has no vote; consequently whether he accomplishes anything or not depends upon his individual force and intelligence. He can be labeled a Republican, a Democrat or that nondescript a Home Ruler, and, while other things being equal, a Republican will be the most likely to secure results in a Republican Congress and from a Republican administration, yet if the Delegate is not a strong man he will accomplish little or nothing.

It seems to be assumed by all three parties in Hawaii that the only consideration in selecting a candidate is his ability to get votes, regardless of his capacity to fill the office after he is elected.

For example, it appears to be treated as a foregone conclusion that Kuhio is to be the Republican candidate and Iaukea the nominee of the Democrats. Charles Notley has already been nominated by the Home-Rulers.

Is there a practical man in this Territory, who, if he had business at Washington, would select any one of the three men named to take charge of it? If he did send such a man, would he not have his own bad judgment to thank when the inevitable happened, and the work was not accomplished?

Why was it that the Electric Light and Gas Franchise bills got through the last Congress, and that the Rapid Transit, Hilo Railroad and Kohala-Hilo Railroad franchises all passed during the time when Wilcox was delegate, while the public measures, including all appropriations for local improvements, went by the board?

It was because there were strong, able men backing the private bills, and working day and night to get action upon them, while the men supporting the public measures were not of that class.

It is assumed that men of the Kuhio-Iaukea-Notley type must be nominated in order to catch the native vote. They are nominated because of their race and not because of their ability. In other words, our political leaders calculate that a native will vote for a native, even though he is weak and incompetent, and will not vote for a white man, even though he is strong and able.

It is admitted that much has happened to support this view; but there is much evidence of an opposite character. The native vote is in the overwhelming majority in every district in the Territory, and yet the majority of the last Senate were white men. Baldwin and Dickey are continuously returned from Maui. Paris and Greenwell were elected from Kona and the Wilcoxes from Kauai. Dr. Russell was elected from Hilo. Robertson, Chillingworth and Andrade from Honolulu and Knudsen from Kauai. It took native votes to elect every one of these men.

The office of Delegate is pre-eminently a business office. The business of the Delegate is largely to secure appropriations for local necessities. The Federal appropriations, if any are ever made for Hawaii, will be largely spent in wages for laboring men; and with the citizen labor clause in connection with public contracts, this means, to a great extent, the native voter.

Times are hard. There are many native voters who are feeling the pinch of want. Let them understand that a strong man can secure them an opportunity to earn good wages and the race prejudice bugaboo will disappear into the background and many of them will vote for the strong man—if they are given the opportunity.

But says faint heart, if Kuhio is opposed it will disrupt the party! He will join the Democrats and be elected anyway!

Well, suppose this does happen, and we admit that it is entirely within the possibilities; then what?

As between the three men, Kuhio is undoubtedly the best; but so far as practical business results are concerned, the probabilities are that if elected he would accomplish as little as either of the others.

What is needed is to pay less attention to party and more attention to the public interests; less attention to selecting a mere vote-puller on race lines and more attention to electing a man who will be of some practical value after he is elected.

We want a Delegate who can speak and write good English; who can speak intelligently on the floor of Congress and in committees when Hawaii's interest are at stake; who has command of facts, figures and statistics and who will be looked to and trusted and consulted by the leaders in Washington when they want to know what should be done in or for Hawaii.

Do the three candidates named come up to this standard? They most certainly do not, and everybody knows it.

Notley will figure but little in the coming election. The Home Rulers are dead, only they don't know it.

As between Kuhio and Iaukea, the former will unquestionably be elected; but if the Republicans nominate Kuhio and the Democrats put up an all round strong man—a man whom business men would be willing to send to Washington to attend to their private affairs—he will stand a good chance of being elected. Many dyed-in-the-wool Republicans will vote for him. If the Republicans will nominate a man of this stamp he will stand a little better chance of election.

In either event, it is better to spend time and money in trying to elect a man who will amount to something if he is elected, and fail, and try again, than it is to keep on year after year electing men who are but figure heads when elected.

TURNING AWAY FARMERS.

The rumor that 500 Portuguese may leave here to start a colony in Southern California is by no means incredible. Since the depression came the Portuguese have not found much to do; the private labor market being filled with Japanese and public labor being confined to citizens. In Southern California there is work for strong hands and land is plentiful and cheap enough in various localities, to accommodate a farming class of small means. Already these conditions have tempted many thrifty Portuguese from here whom Hawaii is loath to lose.

This paper understands that the exodus may be stopped by giving the Portuguese the same kind of a chance that was afforded the Wahiahae people to settle upon public lands. Our elderly Portuguese are nearly all farmers and are quite as successful in their way as the Chinese. They grow grapes to perfection; they raise the bulk of our sweet potatoes; they are good at orchard work and they make a living under the most unpromising conditions. Settled.

As a result, thousands of dollars per month go to make business prosper in California. That money is needed here at home and ought, as far as possible, to be saved. There are places in the islands where the finest cauliflower and celery may be grown and the best of cabbages, yet we import all three of those products and we even buy eggs. Such a waste could be imposed if the Government would give the islands a chance to get their own

The idea of having island products consigned to the market inspector to be sold at 10 per cent commission is one that ought to get on good terms with the Government. Oahu and the other islands can come near feeding Honolulu if they are given a fair chance but the commission men won't help. As a result, thousands of dollars per month go to make business prosper in California. That money is needed here at home and ought, as far as possible, to be saved. There are places in the islands where the finest cauliflower and celery may be grown and the best of cabbages, yet we import all three of those products and we even buy eggs. Such a waste could be imposed if the Government would give the islands a chance to get their own

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LOCAL BREVIETIES.

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

Dr. A. B. Clark left yesterday for a month's visit in Hawaii.

Registered Treasury warrants numbers 425 to 5200, inclusive, will be paid upon presentation at the Treasurer's office.

Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Pearson leave today for the Peninsula to remain a month. They have taken the Forbes cottage. Both are convalescing from severe illness.

A native by the name of Kasuanua was drowned in the Nuuanu stream Monday night. The body was found yesterday morning. He was last seen at a luau and probably fell in on his way home.

A big crowd of Japanese were at the Alakea street fishmarket early yesterday morning to secure the best stalls. After the spaces had been allotted the successful ones indulged in considerable of a demonstration.

PROTECT FORESTS

Forestry Board will Invoke the Law.

The Board of Agriculture and Forestry intends to try and punish all persons who are careless in letting res started on their property, spread to Government forest reserves. At the meeting of the Board yesterday afternoon the recent brush fire on Palolo Heights was discussed, and a motion passed whereby the Board requested the Attorney-General to prosecute if the law permitted it.

From the reports presented by Forester Haugts to Superintendent of Forestry Hosmer it was shown that only the direction of the wind and the green vegetation on the edge of the government forest reserve on Palolo Heights prevented a conflagration, which might have swept along the Manoa ridge and into the Tantalus forests. Should the Manoa and Tantalus forests once be wiped out by fire the Board feels doubtful whether in a life time they would be restored.

It was pointed out in the discussion that laxity of precaution to prevent fire from spreading to adjoining premises or government reserves is a serious matter. Superintendent Holloway said if there was no law to compel fire-starters to use proper precautions or be punished for neglect, such a law should be prepared and passed by the next legislature. Superintendent Hosmer stated that in many states, the question of fires was one of the foremost matters considered in forest reserve protection.

The report of Forester Haugts was to the effect that he visited the fire locality on Kipahulu tract, and found that about ten acres of government forest tract had been burned over but very few of the koa trees had been destroyed. Mr. Frank Cooke, owner of the property on which the fire began, reported to Mr. Haugts that he started the fire on his property to burn up weeds. A strong wind was blowing down the valley at the time and he expected the patch would burn itself out without any danger to surrounding property. The fire, however, had burned against the wind.

A fire on Judge Frear's property on Tantalus was also reported by the forester. On investigation, confirmed by Mr. Giffard whose property adjoins that of Judge Frear, it was shown that the Portuguese caretaker was burning small piles of weeds when the blaze began to spread. He and his wife fought the advance of the fire and checked it.

ACAPULCO LIME PEST.

Assistant Entomologist Terry reported on the destruction of quantities of Acapulco (Mexico) limes which have arrived here on various steamers from San Francisco. The destruction was ordered because the limes are badly infected with a scale for which Acapulco is notorious.

He also reported that 27 boxes of California peaches arriving by a recent steamer and infected with borers were destroyed. A steamer following had similar shipments but the importers had them sent back to the consignors.

On the steamer arriving yesterday from San Francisco were 90 boxes of peaches infected by the borers, and the Board passed a motion to the effect that under the law providing for inspection, fumigation, etc., the destruction of fruit importations was permissible and the entomologist was empowered to destroy the fruit at the expense of the importer. The expense consists in drayage, the stuff being burned at Iwilei. When the new Public Works crematory is erected infected fruit will be destroyed in the machine.

Entomologist Kirkaldy, in a letter describing the pests with which the California peaches and Acapulco limes were affected, urged that the Board should take drastic measures in dealing with shipments, and pass a rule preventing the importation of fruits of any description from Acapulco, Australia and China.

The Board decided that as Entomologist Craw of California would arrive here about August 12, the matter should be left to him, as he was perfectly familiar with the diseases of fruits coming from the above mentioned countries.

HAWAII GETS WORST.

With reference to the kinds of fruits shipped here, Mr. Giffard said he knew that California shippers sent their worst fruits to Honolulu. He stated that when an order came from Honolulu some shippers would save of fruits discarded on the coast. "Oh, send them to Hawaii."

Among the shipments of apples Hawaii received large quantities which had fallen from the trees. It was not always fruit picked from the trees that the shippers sent here.

RAISE CITRUS FRUITS.

Mr. Kirkaldy called the attention of the Board to the need of a bulletin on the raising of citrus fruits and the value of the knowledge to island growers, as this was a species of fruits which would always sell well in the local markets.

He stated, however, that almost every specimen brought in consists of citrus fruits from California, while reasonably he had received communications from other islands from growers asking how they could ship the stuff to the market. He thought that this favored

sending owls to Athens, and said it was a queer state of affairs when the fruits grown here had to be shipped to the coast for a market, and California citrus fruits were brought here for sale. The local marketing of local fruit should be encouraged.

The matter was referred to the Federal Experiment Station with a request that if such data was at hand it would be well to disseminate it here.

BLUEFIELDS DOING WELL.

Mr. Thurston reported that he had visited the bluefield banana plot and found the plants thriving. Most of them were now about four feet high. There was something less than a hundred adult trees, some having four to five suckers each which were vigorously growing.

The Board desired the press to make public an announcement that no bluefields bananas can now be obtained from the department. Distribution will be announced later when they have increased enough.

TROPIC FRUIT CO.

Mr. Thurston called attention to the circular of the Tropic Fruit Company and its proposition to ship island pineapples away, properly packed. He thought it was an excellent plan. Mr. Giffard said it was one of the best things to call mainland attention to the Hawaiian pines and he hoped for success in the venture.

He said that care should be given by the packers to clean the pines of all fruit lice which often gets into the instances. The presence of this on fruit when received would tend to give the island shipments a black eye.

PARASITE FOR MELON FLY.

Mr. Giffard stated that the California Board was now paying half the salary of Compeier, the Australian entomologist, who is in India searching for a parasite to prey on the melon fly. He hoped for success in this venture as such a parasite was needed in the territory.

DREDGER MEN WILL GET THEIR BONOS

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

A decision handed down yesterday by the Supreme Court by which Clark & Henery, contractors, who dredged the Pearl Harbor channel, win out against

H. Hackfeld & Co., the decision of Circuit Judge De Bolt giving Clark & Henery one-third of \$26,000, as bonus agreed to by Hackfeld & Co., and Castle & Cooke, being sustained. Castle & Cooke did not object to the payment of the bonus, but Hackfeld & Co. brought the matter into the Supreme Court. The Hackfeld side contended that the contract had not been satisfactorily carried out and therefore they were not under obligations to carry out the agreement. Justice Hatch wrote the decision, Chief Justice Frear and Judge Gear concurring. The opinion, in part, is as follows:

"A written instrument addressed to a firm of contractors, and signed by the respective agents of two corporations, which recites that the agents knowing that the directors of the corporation have this day pledged the above companies to pay you \$26,000 upon the opening of Pearl Harbor, by the completion by you, and the acceptance by the United States Government of a channel into said Pearl Harbor of 200 feet wide at the bottom and 30 feet deep, do hereby guarantee said payment as per resolutions passed, copies of which are in your possession, is an absolute and independent undertaking on the part of those signing it to make the payment upon the contingency stated, and not a collateral contract of guaranty dependent for its validity upon the existence of another contract between the corporations and the contractors.

"The action of the contractors in such a case in entering into a contract for the dredging of Pearl Harbor and their completion of the work to the satisfaction of the United States government, which accepted the work, was sufficient acceptance of the guaranty contained in the written instrument signed by the defendants, and is sufficient to support a finding of an acceptance of the offer.

"Where the contractors, after the receipt of such writing from the defendant, entered into a contract with the United States Government to dredge Pearl Harbor, relying upon the undertaking of the defendants to pay them the sum of \$26,000 in addition to the amount of their bid, the entering into such contract with the United States Government constituted a valuable consideration for the promise of the defendants to pay them the \$26,000 additional, regardless of whether or not the defendants would be benefited thereby.

"The fact that the resolution of the directors of one of the companies pledged the company to pay part of the \$26,000, provided that the agents of the company are satisfied that the opening of the channel to Pearl Harbor will open the same to commerce, and that the contract of the defendants was to guarantee said payment as per resolutions passed, did not render it necessary, in order to make such agents liable on their contract, for the contractors to prove that the agents were satisfied after the work was completed, that it opened the harbor to commerce as the action of the agents in signing the contract amounted to an unequivocal expression of satisfaction on their part that the opening of the channel, according to the specifications, would open the same to commerce."

Henry Smith, clerk of the Supreme Court, yesterday filed a remittitur in the above case, remanding the matter to the Circuit Court with instructions that the exceptions presented by the bill of exceptions of the defendant, Hackfeld & Co., Ltd., are overruled.

THE GREAT SUCCESS OF CHAMBERS' CHOCOLATE AND BISCUIT COMPANY

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A HOME SEND-OFF FOR KAMEHAMEHA'S NEW CHIEF

The Newburyport, Mass., Herald of July 12, says: Prof. Perley L. Horne, for the past eight years principal of Dummer Academy, has resigned to accept the principalship of the Kamehameha schools at Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, where pupils are fitted for the Oahu college at Honolulu. The schools comprise three grades—for boys, girls and a preparatory department, with a faculty of 45 teachers and about 400 pupils.

Prof. Horne will have the disbursement of about \$100,000 annually and will receive a salary of upward of \$500 per year. During his connection with Dummer Mr. Horne has received several advantageous offers but this opportunity to make such an advance in his profession brought from him an acceptance. The position was tendered him through Harvard university.

Mr. Horne and his family will leave Boston, Aug. 10, and will sail from San Francisco Aug. 18, arriving at Honolulu Aug. 24. The school begins Sept. 8.

Prof. Horne was born in Topeka, Kansas, Dec. 30, 1866. When seven years of age he came to New England where his ancestors originated. After completing a preliminary education he taught a year and in 1888 entered Harvard college, graduating with high honors in the class of 1892. He taught one year at Duxbury, the following three years was an instructor at Harvard, and for the past eight years has been the efficient head of Dummer Academy which was at a low ebb when he accepted the position but which under his administration has become one of the best fitting schools in the state.

Mr. Horne occupies a high place in educational circles and his work is constantly improving.

In religious affairs he is affiliated with the Congregationalists and has taken a prominent part in the deliberations of the Essex North conference, contributing valuable papers at various times. He has also made addresses on historical and economic questions, which showed careful preparation and intelligent thought. Mr. Horne has been greatly interested in Y. M. C. A. life and has given freely of his time in assisting the local association.

HAWAII AND ITS LEPER WARDS

The Chronicle says: Hawaii wants the Government to help it provide for the leper colony and the scientific study of the disease. The Territory's Board of Health has written to Deputy Health Officer Louis Levy of the San Francisco Board of Health asking for this city's assistance in appeals at Washington for needed funds which shall relieve Hawaii from a heavy strain in the humanitarian work of caring for a large settlement.

There are 104 lepers in the Territory of Hawaii, all of them collected in the beautiful isolated settlement on a peninsula of the island of Molokai. This peninsula is surrounded by the ocean except at the land side, where there are impassable precipices ranging from 2000 to 4000 feet high.

The Government controls the water communication with the place. The peninsula embraces an area of 6348 acres of extraordinary scenic beauty. There the thousand afflicted ones dwell. They form a scattered village of 450 private cottages and little home tracts. There are hospitals for the helpless and homes for boys and for girls, churches, schools and places of amusement. Athletic pastimes are common. Every apparent restraint is removed. Physicians are in constant attendance, and men and women missionaries of various sects contribute to the social and religious life. No leper is required to do any work and everything is done for him without cost.

In Hawaii's leper settlement there are 951 native Hawaiians, 34 Chinese, 10 Portuguese, 10 English and Germans, 5 Americans and 4 negroes and Malays. All these persons, it is asserted, either inherited the disease or were infected with it by intimate relations with persons who had it. But none of them ever got it any other way, as leprosy is not contagious.

San Francisco has a leper colony of twenty-five persons, fifteen of whom are Chinese, and there are five white men, a boy from Tahiti, and four women of the white and brown races. The place they occupy has been converted into a little paradise of palms and flowers, and the lepers have been encouraged to take an interest in the gardens and blossoms. The Chinese clamber over the low fence occasionally and take a trip into the city and visit Chinatown, till they are apprehended and returned to the settlement. As far as danger from the disease is concerned, all San Francisco's twenty-five lepers could wander through the streets at will and harm nobody, unless they intermarried with persons unaffected.

Charleston, S. C., and San Francisco are the only places in the United States that have leper settlements; so this city has a special interest in a scientific Government study of the disease.

MAY TAKE LEHUA INSTEAD OF HAWAII

The plans of the Hawaii Yacht club to take over the old steamer Hawaii of Wilder's Steamship Company, have been reconsidered, as the proposition to purchase the steamer Lehua with its engines and machinery has been advanced.

The dismantling of the steamer Hawaii has been going ahead, but the club had decided originally to take the steamer without its engines.

The Lehua will answer the purpose for which the club desires it. The club intends to move the steamer down to Pearl Harbor and anchor it off the Peninsula to be used as the Yacht Club's headquarters.

Cutting Affray.

Yamashiro and Hiranaka, two Japanese living at Waianae, celebrated some of their native country's victories yesterday with excessive draughts of sake intoxicating with the result that they got into a furious quarrel. Knives were drawn and the result is that Hiranaka is lying at the Queen's Hospital and is not expected to live while Yamashiro is seriously cut. Deputy sheriff Hori brought the two men in.

HAWAII WAS ADVERTISED

Robertson Tells How Convention Helped.

"You can say for me that if my business interests will permit, I will be glad to manage the Republican campaign in the islands this fall," said Republican National Committeeman A. G. M. Robertson yesterday. Mr. Robertson returned from the mainland yesterday morning in the steamer Sonoma, having been one of the Republican delegates to the Chicago Convention.

With the above expression from Mr. Robertson regarding his future plans the matter of a new chairman for the Territorial Central Committee may be considered as settled. For some time the local committee has been considering Mr. Robertson's name for the position of chairman, vice Crabbe, who is to retire.

Mr. Robertson announces also that he is for Kuhio for renomination for Congress.

As to the Republican convention at Chicago Mr. Robertson stated yesterday to an Advertiser man that he was much impressed with the convention and the smoothness with which it was carried out.

"What impressed me most," said he, "was the magnificence of the Republican political machine. Everything planned beforehand went off easily and like clock-work. There was no friction, no hitch, far different from the Democratic convention which ran almost to a riot.

"The trouble over Hawaii representation in the convention arose from a misunderstanding on the part of the chairman of the Rules Committee, as to the status of Hawaii.

"General Bingham of Pennsylvania was the chairman and he did not seem to realize that since last convention the status of Hawaii had changed from a Republic to a territory of the United States. The committee went on the assumption that Hawaii had not the status of territory and accordingly gave two votes.

"When we heard that they were going to make such a report, Governor Carter, Kuhio and myself went to see Bingham and explained the situation to him, telling him that we were entitled to six votes. The six of us had been seated in the temporary organization. He said: 'You have got as many votes as you had last time.' Then we explained to him our present position of a territory. He said: 'If what you say is correct, you are entitled to six votes, but the trouble is the committee will not meet again before making its report to the convention, and I, as chairman, have no power to make the change.'

"I told him that a number of the committee had told me he had the authority to change the report. He said he would go to the secretary and if he found he really had the authority he would change the two to six votes.

"The next day the committee reported in the convention and gave us only two votes. Foraker offered an amendment to the report giving Hawaii six votes on the same basis by which the other states and territories had representation. Then Bingham offered an amendment as a rider to the committee's report, that the six delegates had already been seated in the temporary organization giving them the same privilege in the permanent organization. The rider carried, the Foraker amendment being defeated.

"There was a very friendly feeling toward Hawaii. The California delegation permitted us to travel with them in their special train and they treated us in royal style.

"That trouble over Hawaii in the convention was as great an advertisement for Hawaii as we could possibly get.

"Afterwards visited the World's Fair and found there an exhibit of the Federal Experiment Station of Hawaii in the United States government building. The exhibit was a good one, and consisted largely of fruits of all kinds in jars.

"I met Coke and Lyons of the Democratic convention in St. Louis and received tickets of admission from them and saw much of the work of that body."

Mr. Knudsen of Kauai, who was on the committee to notify Roosevelt of his nomination, was with Mr. Robertson, until he departed for Oyster Bay.

GUESTS AT THE HALEIWA HOTEL

Following are registrations at Haleiwa for week ending July 31, 1904: W. F. Lehigh, J. N. S. Williams, Paunene, Maui; C. H. Kluegel, Honolulu; R. A. Cooke, G. P. Cooker, F. D. Lowrey, N. L. Filney, Orange, N. Y.; A. L. Castle, Honolulu; Harry A. Weiss, Waianae, Oahu; Allan Herbert, Edward C. Brown, C. C. Bitting, Honolulu; Dr. Clarence Forrester, New York City; Geo. H. Angus, T. Ah Kong, Marston Campbell, W. H. Babbitt, Mrs. M. C. Widdifield, Honolulu; W. Motohiko, J. P. Miserios, R. Yamamoto, Waianae, Oahu; H. T. F. Hayesden, Mrs. A. S. Humphreys and three children and nurse, B. F. Chapman, Master Johnny Chapman, Miss Ida M. Poston, James and wife, Mr. and Mrs. John Ellinger, Miss Ellinger, Miss Eleanor Ellinger, Miss Louise Ellinger, Miss Alice Ellinger, Master Geo. H. Ellinger and servant, Mrs. J. W. Bergman and child, Stanley Stephens, Mrs. Caha.

Aug. 2, two weeks in July 19—Clean

Aug. 2, two weeks in July 19—Clean

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ROYAL
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Makes Her Claim
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Is Paid.

DR. COOPER'S REPORT

(Continued from Page 5)

terian Church with the following program:

Oration of Medicine by Dr. George Dock, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Symposium—Institutions doing research work for science of medicine, fifteen minutes each.

The Carnegie Institution, Dr. John S. Billings, New York.

The Rockefeller Institute, Dr. L. Emmett Holt, New York.

The Harvard Research Work, Dr. Harold C. Frost, of Boston.

The William Peiper Laboratory, Dr. Albert Stengel, of Philadelphia.

Institute for Infectious Diseases, Dr. Billings, Chicago.

Especially interesting was this matter of research work, as I had thought, should the Federal authorities under whom this work must come show a tendency not to help us, to apply to such philanthropists as the Carnegie Institution, Rockefeller Institute or some other noted society which had large endowments for research work, but on the advice of friends who had much faith in "Uncle Sam" taking up this vital matter to us, I did not wish to complicate matters by asking other assistance. The addresses were masterly efforts and heartily appreciated.

MEDICAL CABINET OFFICER.

There is a movement on foot by the American Medical Association which I doubt not will be successful and that is the creation of a new department to be known as the Department of General Health with a physician at the head, said official being a member of the President's Cabinet.

EMINENT SURGEON SEEN OPERATING.

At the City Hospital Prof. Albert Hoffa, the celebrated German surgeon, operated on two private cases in the presence of a few local and visiting surgeons. Dr. Hoffa was the instructor of Dr. Lorenz, the "bloodless" surgeon famous for his treatment of congenital dislocation of the hip.

Dr. Hoffa differs from Dr. Lorenz, resorting to the knife in performing some of his operations with results alleged to be more successful than some of the work done by Dr. Lorenz. Those who were fortunate enough to be present declared it a surgical treat.

The last day was spent by the various sections in clearing up the papers and unfinished work and the election of section officers for the ensuing year.

DISPERSING.

Baltimore and Philadelphia both had two days of interesting clinics in their hospitals and medical colleges and as many as could afford the time took advantage of this opportunity to see some excellent and brilliant work. At 1 p.m. a large trainload started for Washington to attend the unveiling of the Rush monument. I took an afternoon train for New York to visit relatives.

Oration on Surgery—W. J. Mayo, First Presbyterian Church, Pennsylvania and Pacific avenues.

Symposium—Mutual Relations and Duties of the Government Medical Services and the Profession. (Fifteen minutes each.)

What can the Medical Departments of the Army, Navy and of the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service do for Medical Science?—Victor C. Vaughn, Ann Arbor, Mich.

What can the Medical Profession do for the Army?—Wm. C. Bordin, Major Surgeon, U. S. Army.

What can the Medical Profession do for the Navy?—Surgeon G. F. Stokes, U. S. Army.

What can the Medical Profession do for the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service?—Surgeon-General Walter Wyman, U. S. P. H. and M. H. S.

The appended program for Thursday represents a fairly busy day. (Program here omitted.) A great deal of my time was necessarily spent in the House of Delegates Sessions, but part of the afternoons and evenings to work in the various sections.

FINDING ABLE FRIENDS.

Through my friend, Prof. Judson Daland of Philadelphia, I met many men who could be of assistance to us in the leprosy question, and a number of acquaintances made in Washington, notably among them Dr. J. N. Hurty of Indiana, who were very kind in pushing our interests. Through Dr. Jay F. Shamborg, representing the Section of Cutaneous Medicine and Surgery in the House of Delegates, I was invited to appear before that section at their quarters at the Shelbourne Hotel on Thursday p. m. Although their time was filled with set papers the chairman courageously invited me to give a talk on leprosy and exhibit the photographs of the subjects, the settlement and its environments. The members were exceedingly kind, displayed much interest and asked many pertinent questions, and a vote of thanks was given me for the talk.

It was also voted to ask the House of Delegates to pass a resolution asking Congress to provide an Experiment Station at Molokai, consisting of hospitals, laboratories and equipment for research work towards finding a cure for leprosy at Molokai, backed as the request is by the American Medical Association and the good will of Surg. Gen. Wyman, the request will be granted and a handsome sum appropriated. I do not believe that at once the Federal Government will take this large burden of \$150,000 for supporting the leper settlement off the Hawaiian taxpayers' shoulders, but as a matter of pure justice it is to be hoped that a portion taken from us in Customs be returned in this channel. I know positively that there is no desire by the Federal authorities to make Molokai a national lazaretto under any circumstances and that negotiations are about completed on the mainland where such an institution will soon be established.

GOVERNOR CARTER'S NOMINATION.

The scene in the Convention Hall itself was impressive and the nomination and election of Roosevelt as the standard-bearer of the Republican Party for the next four years caused salvoes of applause and cheers that even "Uncle Joe Cannon" could not subdue for half an hour. The nomination and election of Senator Fairbanks were without opposition. It is a ticket of honest leaders and will undoubtedly be a winner in November.

HAS GOOD HOPES.

Conversations held with members of Congress convinced them that annexation had been nothing but a financial advantage to the Territory. I believe it very probable that if our Delegates to Congress presents the request from this Territory that appropriations be made for the erection of a suitable experimental station consisting of hospitals, laboratories and equipment for research work towards finding a cure for leprosy at Molokai, backed as the request is by the American Medical Association and the good will of Surg. Gen. Wyman, the request will be granted and a handsome sum appropriated. I do not believe that at once the Federal Government will take this large burden of \$150,000 for supporting the leper settlement off the Hawaiian taxpayers' shoulders, but as a matter of pure justice it is to be hoped that a portion taken from us in Customs be returned in this channel. I know positively that there is no desire by the Federal authorities to make Molokai a national lazaretto under any circumstances and that negotiations are about completed on the mainland where such an institution will soon be established.

GOVERNOR CARTER'S RECEPTION.

The whole Hawaiian delegation did good work. Gov. Carter was well received in the convention and seemed to make many friends. After the close of the convention a few members of our delegation went to the St. Louis Exposition. The three days I was only able to spend there were busy ones and a good general idea was obtained of the vast enterprise of the American people.

CONCLUDING IMPRESSIONS.

The whole trip has impressed me, that much good can be accomplished by an annual visit by some member of our medical fraternity to both the Annual Conference of Public Health under Surg. Gen. Wyman and the American Medical Association, a body to which it is a privilege and honor to belong. This I think is the first time we have had representation in these gatherings by any member of the profession here, and for the good of the service and Territory I hope to see annual representation by some member of the medical profession.

BIG SOCIAL EVENT.

The reception given at the Steel Pier for President and Mrs. Muller was a splendid affair. There were thousands of guests and the enormous room was more than filled to its utmost capacity. Besides being a very noted medical man in practice, he is a teacher of renown. Dr. Muller is an author of great prominence and he who has not Muller on Medical Diagnosis has a gap in his medical library that it would well repay him to fill.

WILL CELEBRATE
EMPEROR'S BIRTHDAY

The celebration of the birthday of His Imperial Majesty, Kwang Hsu, Emperor of China, will take place here on Aug. 9. The Chinese Consul, Chang Tso Fan, American postmaster at Manila in 1888.

FORECLOSURES

ASSIGNEE OF MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE AND OF SALE.

In pursuance of the power of sale contained in that certain mortgage from Kauhola (k) of Makua, Waianae, Oahu, to C. B. Maile, of Honolulu, of said Oahu, dated 9th of September, A. D. 1898, and recorded in the Register Office in Book 180, pages 477 and 478, and which said mortgage was sold and delivered to one Douglass Kaona by virtue of a certain Indenture dated July 2, A. D. 1904, and which was duly recorded in said Register Office, notice is hereby given that the said Assignee of said Mortgagee intends to foreclose said mortgage for condition broken to wit: the non-payment of principal and interest when due and will on the 6th of August, A. D. 1904, at 12 o'clock noon of said day, expose for sale and sell at the auction rooms of J. F. Morgan, No. 847 Kaahumanu street, Honolulu, the property described in said mortgage not before this time released from the operation thereof.

That piece of property situate at Makua, Waianae, Island of Oahu, of Royal Patent No. 3634, Land Commission Award No. 9054 to Kawaa for Manua; having an area of 9 acres, more or less, and which came to his possession by virtue of an Indenture of Deed executed by D. K. Muahu dated September 4th, A. D. 1878, and recorded in the Register Office in Book 93, pages 155 and 156.

The terms of the sale are cash in the United States gold coin. Deed to be at the expense of purchaser.

For further particulars apply to DOUGLASS KAONA, Assignee of Mortgagee, Room 3, Waity building, King street, Honolulu, Oahu.

2607—July 15, 22, Aug. 5.

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NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that from this date I forbid trespassing by either men or dogs, or entry, except by my permission, upon any lands known to be owned by me from Huelue to Kaumalama, North Kona.

J. A. MAGUIRE.

July 18th, 1904.

STOREKEEPERS ATTENTION!

Cash is paid at the office of H. Hackfeld & Co., Honolulu, H. T., for wild Castor Beans, cleaned, at the rate of 2½ cents a pound, freight paid by consignee.

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Hides, Wanted

Highest price in cash paid for Green Salted Hides of from 40 to 50 pounds each. Before shipping, address us.

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Shipping Notes.

The Maui sailed for Papaao and way ports last night.

Major Sternberg, quartermaster on the Dix, is a brother of Surgeon General Sternberg of the U. S. Army.

The new chief steward of the Mongolia, E. L. Hawyes, was formerly on the Empress of Japan of the C. P. line.

Among the packers on the transport Dix is L. B. Gourley who was the first American postmaster at Manila in 1888.